'the Richmond Enouirer, TRAINING DAILY, SEMI-WBERLY AND WEEKLY BY TYLER, WISE & ALLEGRE.

TERMS:

TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TERMS:
TER

the writers. No subsc. Dittons received for less than as month
Aventrianou in Yan Dally SEQUENT.

Serve, (10 lines or less) one insertion.

Each additional insertion.

One month without alteration.

Three do do
Six do do
Twelve do do

and and 50 censervity. To censervity. To censervity. To censervity. To censervity. To censervity. To censervity in the month or previously creed upon between the parties.

An advertisement not marked on the copy for a specified pumper of insertions, will be postinued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

The Restriat Adviktisement—To avoid any misunderstrains on the part of the Annual Advertiseus, it is pro-REP. RESULTAR ADVENTIGENEES.—To avoid any misunder-manding on the part of the Annual Advertiseus, it is pro-ext to state distinately, that their privileges only extends to hir immediate business, if Real Estate Legal and all other diversisements sent by them, to be an additional charge, at me well-allow.

Richmond Enquirer.

BY TYLER, WISE & ALLEGRE. MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 18, 1861. VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

(SECRET SESSION) THIRTEENTH BAY. MONDAY, APRIL 29TH, 1861. The Convention met at 19 o'clock, pursuant

adjournment, on Saturday. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. SPERLOCK, the dele rate from the county of Wayne. Mr. Morron. - I move that the pages of the Convention be admitted to the Hall.

The motion was agreed to. The Secretary called over the list of com-

mittees, whereupon, Mr. Cox, of Chesterfield, said : I am instructof by the Committee on Enrolled Ordinances to of Louisa. state that some seven or eight ordinances have ben enrolled. The committee asks leave to a during the session of the Convention. Mr. CARTER, of Loudoun .- I move that the r the addition of one member.

The motion was agreed to. The motion for leave to sit during the sesion of the Convention was then agreed to. The PRESIDENT added to the Con

arolled Ordinances the name of Rost. H. Itanes, of Warren. The PRESIDENT. - The business in order this morning is the report of the committee charged with the duty of inquiring what number of

elegates should be sent to the Confederate Cengress from Virginia.

Mr. Wm. McComas, of Cabell.—I beg leave offer the following resolution:

The PRESIDENT .- It is not in order. Mr. McConas .- I move to pass by the un nished business for a moment. The motion was agreed to. Mr. McConas.-I offer the following resolu

"Resolved, That the Military Committee be astracted to inquire into the most expeditious ment throughout the Commonwealth. I say mode for arming the counties on the Western

order has of this State." The resolution was agreed to eneral consent of the Convention to take up he resolution, offered the other day, in regard the completion of the railroad communicaon between Winches er and Strasburg.

Mr. MORTON .- 1 object. from Virginia to the Congress of the

federate States was then taken up. is as follows:

niederate States.

3. Resolved. That in the selection of these should not exceed five. legates the shoice should not be confined to imbers of this Convention.

Mr. Goong, of Bedford .- I offer the followget a substitute: 1. R salved, That this Convention will now

but to assemble at Montgomery.

stiding a greater number.
As to the second resolution, it seems to me

at the propriety of adopting it must be appropose it as a self denying ordiance, in view of the delicate trust which we Provisional Government. are now to downharge here. It was never have men outside of this body who would in the Confederate Congress; and in My as possible the preferences of the people other office, I desire to give my vote for him

tute for the report of the committee .substitute proposes that we shall cleat fifelegates to the Congress of the Confede-States. The substitute also proposes that the Convention shall be eligible position of delegate to the Confederate

heart ly concur ir the second resolution ssent from the first. I think myself, shall offer such an amendment to the tesolution, that five is a sufficient numbe sent to that Congress for the pre

who will represent us-not so much as is, as commissioners—until the people e State shall have an opportunity of duly ing their representatives. I move to in-"tre instead "fifteen." AMBLEE. - It is due to the committee that

course upon this subject. These are when it is necessary that men should down to the number five, we will inevitably

", the condition of things is this, that it known, and known generally, that there strong desire feli on the part of a very proportion of the gentlemen who were should go into the Confederate States Tes: that that influence had been ntatives from this State in the Congress.

ber to which, if you adopt the ratio of 70,000, the State would be entitled, that number was recommended by the committee. In order, ion sureng gentlemen from the various sections of the State, and to enable the Convention to avail itself of the talent and experience gomery.

of the delegates in the last Congress of the United States, the committee recommended the adoption of that number.

If you adopt the number proposed by the by the gentleman from Bedford, (Mr. Goods.) you are introducing elements of discord and of difficulty. Already there are serious marmurs, and murmurs which must be heeded, with regard to the course pursued in the matter of appointments here and elsewhere. Here complaints are, as I think, well founded, and if not needed here, they will be openly and decidedly expressed; and it is time that we should, as far as we can, apply a remedy to the evils which I believe to exist. If you reduce the number to five, you will necessarily create much diffi-culty and dissatisfaction. I have heard that one of these five is to be chosen from my section of the country, a gentleman whose course has rendered him obnexious to men in all my section of the country; and if he is brought forward here, it will be against the protest or every man in all my section of the country, for it will be an outrage upon my section if you force such a man upon my people to represent

and it will be displayed to the injury of the cause which we all advocate. I appeal to gentlemen before they raise that feeling to reflect well upon their action, and avow a course which must, if carried out, result in division and embarrassment. Sir, there is a respect due to the wishes and the feelings of the people which cannot be disregarded, and if it is desregarded, proper respect will be enforced by the people themselves. I do beg gentlemen to pause before they commit them selves to a course which must raise that feeling

them anywhere. Sir, there is a feeling

you must not raise; and if the attempt I refer

to is made here, that feeling must be displayed,

and produce serious injury.

Mr. Мокток.—I contess that I have listened with some degree of surprise and much regret to the remarks of my friend from the county

I am decidedly in favor of the amendment This morning, in the public library, I acciden tally laid my hands upon a speech of the great Irish Patriot, Henry Grantso, and the very anmittee on Enrolled Ordinances be enlarged first sentence that I read, I command to the consideration of this body.

It is this: "We would do well to keep in mind that there is but one enemy, the French, and that our best defence against that enemy is our unadimity." I am for unanimity. I wish the best men

the truest men, the most talented men that car be found in the State, having due reference to the great sectional divisions of the Commonwealth, to be elected by this Convention. I fully concur in the propriety of electing men from outside and not inside this body .-The gentleman from Louisa has referred to an

individual without naming him; but I presume I know the individual to whom he refers. I do not concur in that nomination if it should be made. If the gentleman had waited for the nominations, I presume that he would have found that nominations would have been made which would receive the general assent of this Convention, and meet with a patriotic endorse-

are true. At the same time we should have a Piedmont range, from the Valley, from the North-West and from the South-West. Give us a man from each of these sections, and the gentioman will find unanimity beyond what he will find if we send fifteen or eighteen delehe report of the committee appointed to gates to the Confederate States Congress. It we what number of delegates should be we determine to send eighteen, each member the last Congress will consider himself slighted if he is not the honored choice of this body

but if you reduce the number to five, there i Resolved. That eighteen delegates should no man whose feelings can be touched. If he sent by this State to the Congress of the is overlooked, he must be overlooked in common with many as patriotic and talented as 2. Resolved, That the said delegates should himself. So if you wish to promote unanimselected, one from each of the present Con- ity, and prevent division, my houest opinion trainful Districts, and five from the State at is, that you should first go outside of this body to choose delegates, and that the number

Mr. THORNTON, of Prince Edward.-I am constrained to say something in opposition to the resolution offered by the gentleman from Bedford, (Mr. Goode.)

So far as his "self-denying ordinance," as he bas termed it, is concerned, while it would be vention to do so, and their choice should be vention to do so, and their choice should be vention to do so, and their choice should be vention to do so, and their choice should be vention to do so, and their choice should be vention to do so, and their choice should be vention to do so, and their choice should be vention to do so, and their choice should be vention to do so, and their choice should be vention to do so, and their choice should be vention to do so, and their choice should be vention to do so, and their choice should be vention to do so, and their choice should be vention to do so, and their choice should be vention to do so, and their choice should be vention to do so, and their choice should be vention to do so, and their choice should be vention to do so, and their choice should be vention. do not think that we ought at this time to ex-2. Resolved, That no member of this body clude from our consideration, in the selection of these delegates, the 152 gentlemen who are lir. Goods, of Bedford, -As to the number our object ought to be to get tile wisest and Ergested by the committee, it seems to me to best men we can to fill this position, and I am becausely two large, and I propose to reduce unwilling, either, as indicated by the gentleat number to fifteen. I understand that all man from Louisa (Mr. Amblen,) to elect every states now represented in the Congress at representative that we had in the late Congress Mangomery have the same number of dele- of the United States, or as desired by the genares which they had in the old Congress, in- tleman from Bedford, to elect entirely outside using members and Senators. That would of this Convention. But I want all the matetalle us to lifteen, and I see no propriety in rial that is in the State brought within the range of selection, so that we may be able to choose that man or these mon from the whole State, who, I think, would make the ablest and the wisest Councellors in the Congress of the

Again, sir, there seems to me to be much force in the suggestion of the Vice-President matemplated by the people ibat we would send force in the suggestion of the Vice-President of the Confederate Sintes, that Virginia should Fir in our hands, and we should so exer- have a larger delegation than five in that Con se it as to create no dissatisfaction among the gress. I propose the scheme originally sugown body, we will subject ourselves to the Goods,) of sending tifteen; and when I vote for quiation of selfishness and of arrogating to that I would not consider toyself piedged to s bedy all the talent and wisdom of the support all the gentlemen who represented us and make excellent representatives; but I conceive that I am at liberty to look over the whole State, and wherever I can find a man equally creditable to the State as represent possessing eminentability for the office, whether he was in the late Congress, whether he is ting the selections, we should ascertain as in this Convention or whether he fills any

Mr. Wx. J. NEBLETT, of Lunenburg .- I do not intend to make a speech. I know too ECHOLS, of Monroe. - I understand that | well the temper of this House to impose such solutions just offered are intended as a an effiction upon them at this time; but I must take occasion to say that I am utterly opposed to selecting any gentleman from this body to represent us in the Confederate States Congress, for the reason that there is no necessity, nor is there any propriety in such a course.-We shall have business enough of importance here to demand the undivided labor and atten-

tion of every member of this body. I am also utterly opposed to the sending of eighteen members to this Congress, as recommended by the committee; because I consider that num ber too large; and I am opposed to the number (five) proposed by the gentleman from Monroe, (Mr. Ecnols,) and accepted by the gentleman from Bedford, (Mr. Goode,) because I regard that number too small. The best course us to pursue, in my judgment, is to send fifteen delegates to Montgomery. We will thus have an equal representation with other States, according to our representative ratio, and this number, moreover, is likely to give general satisfaction, inasmuch, as every district will be represented, allowing, in addition, two, by way

produce dissatisfaction everywhere throughout the Commonwealth. Now, so far as my district is concerned, my people are ninefy nine in one hundred in favor of the Hon, Roger A. Pryor, because he is a districts. Congress of the late United States that gentleman not only of State reputation, but of national reputation

I do hope that it will be the pleasure of the sti to beer upon members of this Con- Convention to adopt neither the number eighteen

will thus give general satisfaction. Mr. BLAKEY, of Madison,-It weems to me, To the two Senators which was proposed reason which would reduce it to five would more competent to decide than I am, or any sent.

The motion was agreed to.

teen will create justousy, and the selection of people there.

five will diminish this, the selection of one will I trust it will be the pleasure of the Conven-

It seems to me, sir, that the object we should have in view should be this: to send a delegation which will most fairly represent the various shades of opinion and interest throughout the Commonwealth: and I see no reason why we should not sand precisely the same number that we expect to send in the Fall, if we should

reason I shall vote for the number eighteen, and | not represent their districts. highest number.

Mr. Rives, of Prince George .- I beg leave to ment offered by the gentleman from Bedford, | gress,

"Resolved, That this Convention now pro-9th district, John T. Hurris; 11th district, A. can be made. G. Jenkins, 12th district, H. A. Elmondson; Mr. Coffe.

this ground. It is perfectly clear that the representative trust is concerned. election which we are now about to proceed and sufficient time was left for their election to call the previous question upon it. by the people, nobody would deny but that the people of each district would have to tion ordered to be put. elect these members. The recoile, however, have not time to cleat, and that duty will de- | tion. volve upon this Convention. In the exercise of that duty, this Convention should approach | tion of the substitute, which reads: as nearly as possible to what they believe the "Resolved, That this Convention now propeople would do. We only express the voice of cond to elect five representatives to represent whom we know to be the choice of the people, assemble at Montgomery."
I suggest that we would be departing from the Mr. Hall, of Marion.—I call the year and the time is past when we shall be locking to old party divisions. We should elect men who govern in the selection of their representatives. This principle can best be carried out by leaving to the delegates from the respective districts the selection of the representatives for these districts. According to the popular election system, the people of district No. 1 would there is nothing to do with the election of the delegate from district No. 2, and so with all the other districts. If the people, say of the first district, shall be deprived of the privilege of voting for their representatives, if the voice of the people is to be stopped, and the voice of the people is to be stopped, and the voice of the representative is to speak, it is have nothing to do with the election of the

people, and we must pay due regard to that consideration. We cannot reverse the decrees of the people; and if a choice is made that does not strictly accord with their preferences they must blame themselves. The PRESIDENT. - The Chair will suggest

to the gentleman that there is a rule that stands in the way of his resolution. In elections, but one vacancy can be filled at a time.

Mr. Rives.—That rule will not come in conflict with the resolution I offer. We can take different ballots. But to carry out the line of argument which

fact, that when it was proposed to have a Conpresented us in the late Congress. If we come gress of the border slave States at Frankfort, feet that the delegates to this Congress should atic and prompt execution. be elected by the members of the respective

I maintain, sir, in every view of this matter, that the proper course to take in the absence of a direct expression of opinion by the people at the polls, is to leave to each delegation the as: that if it succeeded the effect would nor five butto adopt the number fitteen; and that selection of the representative for their revisary Council, upon the subjects referred to unable to attend to his duty, the Governor is the pase, at once, of fifteen places in this they will agree to go outside of this Convented to the selection of that number. We lution, I am governed by the belief that it will ordinances that you passed here on Saturday such department to take charge thereof, and to he carrying out a principle that, so far as I am | conflict one with the other, and at the sng concerned, I never will disregard. I am un- gestion of the Council, the Secretary of the der to avoid that difficulty, it was proposed if the object of this Convention is to save mo- willing to vote for a man, sir, to represent committee to put an addition of three ney to the Confederate States, or if its object is your district, because I am ignorant of the Commonwealth have prepared an ordinance to number, to be chosen from the State at to reduce the number below the representation preferences of the people of that district. You, which is now before you. Supposing that the same rule would which we now have, I conceive that the same sir, and your colleagues from that district are

reduce it still lower. If the object is to get rid tion to adopt this amendment, for I am satisof jealousy-if you carry out this process of fied that there is no better means of avoiding reasoning-you will send no delegates to Mont- dissatisfaction among the people than that suggested in the amendment.

George (Mr. Rives) seems to misunderstand the character of the representation that we

as then? Are there not the same interests to portant that we should look to the financial

from Prince George, (Mr. Rives,) that it leaves ing or future contracts. The said Board are scribed by the Code of Virginia, chapter thir offer the following amendment to the amend- the late delegates in the United States Con- traces. The said Board are further authorized

The amendment of the gentleman from Bed-

nett; 24 district, J. S. Millson; 5d district, ford (Mr. Goods) is now open to amendment, rist, Shelton F. Leake; 7th district, William shall be adopted, then the whole question as of the sums necessary to be disbursed by them

18th discret, E. S. Morton; and that --- nearly as I can the wishes of the people who | cers in said departments, such sums of money - be cleeted from the 10th district, sent me here, I shall be compelled to vote as may be required, and as may be properly the Hon. Sherrard Ciemens having de against our present representative, should his applicable therete, for the raising and support clined a re election, and that the Hon. R. name be brought forward, because he does of the Army and Navy ordered into service, R. M. T. Hunter and James M. Mason be elect- not represent the sentiments of the people of from time to time, under legal authority. his district. He is my personal friend, but I Mr. Raves -I offer that amendment upon emnot suffer that consideration to weigh where under the first section shall be sustained by Mr. CAMPBELL, of Washington county .-

The call was sustained, and the main ques

the people; and in electing any other than those the State of Virginia in the Congress about to

should represent them, and no other-and that taken, resulted-yeas 67, pays 24-as fol-

So the resolution was adopted. The question then recurred upon the adon tion of the second resolution of the substitute

which reads :

Congress."

strictly regarded. If this whole Convention, suppose, were to clast a member for the 1st district. I ask whether it is probable that the result could be as satisfactory as if the choice was made by the delegation from that district. That was a great fallacy which was embedied in the proclamation of General Jackson, that a representative was not the representative of the people of his immediated district, but of the people at large.—
I hold that hat is the peculiar representative of the people who elected him, and to some extent, I admit, the representative of the people who elected him, and to some extent, I admit, the representative of the people who elected him, and to some extent, I admit, the representative of the some extent, I admit, the representative of the some calculations and to some extent, I admit, the representative of the some calculations and to some extent, I admit, the representative of the some calculations and to some extent, I admit, the representative of the some calculations are representative of the some calculations and to some calculations. Such as a substance of the some calculations are representative of the people who elected him, and to some extent, I admit, the representative of the some calculations are representative of the some calculations. The some calculations are representative of the people who elected him, and to some extent, I admit, the representative of the some extent, I admit, the representative of the some calculations. The some report for the atmry, its stores, and in order thereto, to the said Board, and in order thereto, to the said Board, constituted by the first section, and to disburse the sums under their control, by the said Board, constituted by the first section, and to disburse the sums under their control, by the said Board, constituted by the first section, and the said Board, constituted by the first section, and the said Board, constituted by the first section, and the said Board and to disburse the sums under their control, by the said Board, constit

So the second resolution was adopted.

upon that. The cail was sustained, and the main ques-

Mr. BALDWIN .- I offer the following resoluquire into the inexpediency of providing-

2. For the mode of compensation for horses

3. For uniformity in the number of company

The resolution was adopted. The President.-I beg leave to present for the consideration of the Convention, the following communication from the Advisory

COUNCIL CHAMBER, I

of the Convention of Virginia The Council of Three respectfully request the consideration of the Convention of the accompanying sketch of the plan of an ordinance, prepared in their supervision, in the place of the 27th inst., one entitled " An Ordinance conceroing the Quartermaster's Department," the other entitled "An Ordinance to provide a Board to whom shall be referred all claims for expenditures arising from the organization, equipment and support of the land and naval forces called or to be called out for the defence them up one by one, and take (welve or fifteen of the Commonwealth under the present emergency."

Some of the provisions of these ordinances I started upon; is it not true that the principle indicate that they were drawn up without suf- ticles. upon which the resolution is based, is that the ficient consultation between those engaged in voice of the people shall be represented as far their preparation; producing such a discreas possible? Let me call your attention to the pancy and conflict between them as to render it fact, that when it was proposed to have a Condificult if not impossible to carry them into effect. It has, therefore, been tho the gentleman from Princess Anne, (Mr. | ble to combine both into one plan, such as is Wisk.) moved an amendment to the report of herewith presented, so as to produce a consistthe Committee on Federal Relations to the ef- ent whole, capable of being carried into system-

By order of the Council. P. F. HOWARD, Secretary. Mr. MONTAGUE .- I move to lay that commi

nication on the table for the present. I will state to the Convention that I have had a conversation with a member of the Ad-Commonwealth and the Attorney General of Provided, That no additional compensation b

AN ORDINANCE for the better regulation of the Departments of the Army and Navy of Virginia and for the nucli and settlement of

such measure may be necessary and proper to ginia and for the audit and settlement of accounts and claims arising in the present emergency for the defence of the Commonwoulth. Passed April 30, 1861.

1. Be it ordained by the Convention of the ernor shall have authority to appoint Commonwealth of Virginia, That George W. any additional officers, subject to the Munford, J. R. Tucker and J. M. Bennett, control of the Legislature, when wer the chief (any two of whom may act,) shall constitute a | of any department of the army and navy shall when it is known that in the present Congress Board of Commissioners, with authority to report that they are required for the become permanently connected with the Gov- at Montgomery each State has but a single audit and settle, upon principles of law and service, and the Board hereby constituted shall justice, all accounts for expenses heretofore or concur in such report and request the Govering, equipping, and maintaining troops, in the

commending the same number now. For this lights now before me, I take it that they do the guarding, support, and transportation of officer from the roll of the army and navy. prisoners, and all claims for arms, and for ma-15. Each and all of the officers usuned in this chinery for the manufacture of arms in the ordinance and connected with the departments if that is voted down, I will vote for the next stand from the resolution of the gentleman Public Armory, or others authorized by exist- of the army and navy, shall take the naths pre-

> to administer ouths er to require affidavits or such claims. Thegiovernor shall have power

he Commonwealth. stablished by this Convention on estimate accrue by the act or neglect of any subordi ing turnished, to place from time to time, un-Mr. Corrnan.-Desiring to represent as der the control of the proper disbursing offi-

U. All accounts presented to the said Board | ed officers. proper vonchers, and when allowed, shall be in the army and navy shall, insofar as they Rept in a general account under proper heads | may not be inconsistent with this or other ordito, properly belongs to the people of the State. There is so much of wisdom and practical for future sattlement. When said accounts are mances of this Convention, be determined by If members of Congress were to be elected good sense in the substitute, that I am induced so allowed, and when moneys are ordered to the laws of this State and of the United be distanced by the Board under the second States, which were in force within this Comsection, the said Board is hereby authorized to monwealth on the seventeenth day of April direct the Auditor of Public Accounts to issue eighteen hundred and sixty-one. 18. The ordinance passed by this Convenhis warrants for the several amounts so allow-

> the second section, and for this end may require the heads of the several departments 10. This ordinance shall be in to submit such a system of regulations for adoption, subject to the right of this Conventhat purpose as may be right and proper.

5. The accounts allowed under the first section, except claims for arms and machinery for laws, and the disbursements ordered under the second section, shall be certified in proper form, at the end of every quarter of the year, for payment, to the Government of the Confederate States of America, according to the Convention between this Commonwealth and the said Confederate States, adopted on the 25th day of April, 1961, and when the same shall be received, it shall be naid into the treasury of this Commonwealth.

6. The said Board shall, for their services receive the sum of three dollars per day, of actual service, to be paid to each of them; and is now present. shall have power to appoint a clerk or clerks, and to allow to them such compensation as may be reasonable.

for master's department, it is ordained, that in addition to field duties, it shall be the duty of the quatermaster general, and the subordinates in his department, when thereto directed y the Governor, to purchase military stores, camp equipage, and other articles required for the troops, and to procure and provide means of transport for the army, its stores, artillery his subordinates, or may be disbursed by them rity of its actual number shall constitute as aforesaid, or may be in his or their care or quorum. No successors, as I understand, possession. The quartermater general shall be responsible for the regularity and correct-

his department. should be deemed a quorum. 8. The quartermaster general is authorized to appoint, with the approbation and under the direction of the Governor, as many forage this subject. wagon masters, and employ as many artificers mechanics, and laborers as the public service

y. It shall be the duty of the quartermaster's department to describute to the army all clothing, camp and garrison equipage and other and equipments of volunteer cavalry, and of articles required for the army; and to prescribe shall be approved by the said Board, a proper accountability for such clothing, equipage and other articles, so distributed to the army.

Every captain or commander of a company detachment or recruiting station, or other offiarticles for the use of his command, or for issue to the troops, shall render to the quartermaster general quarterly returns thereof, according to the requisite forms, and accompanied by of her territory was in possession of the proper vouchers, which returns and vouch the enemy and could not therefore elect

It shall be the duty of all officers charged with the duty of issuing clothing, equipage, or other articles, to secure the same from waste and damage. In case of the loss of any such on final settlement with the officer, shall be charged against him and be deducted from his pay, unless he shall show, to the satisfaction of the quartermaster general, and to the said Board, in passing on his accounts, by proper evidence, that such loss or damage o from unavoidable accident, or in actual service without fault on his part, and was not the result of neglect on his part, and that he used due care and attention for the preservation of such ar

ter's department, military store-keepers, not exceeding three in number, who shall be appointed in the same manner as the quartermas ter general.

Mr Scorr .- Well, sir, I move now that the 11. The other departments of the army and Convention adopt a resolution that a majority pavy of this Commonwealth shall be subject in of one hundred and thirty-six shall constitute like manner, as the quartermaster's department, a quorum. I take it that the matter is entirely to the provisions of the second, third, fourth, fifth and seventh sections of this ordinance, in- a deliberative body, and it is competent for us, remain here from motives of patriotism, or sofar as their respective duties under existing as it seems to me, to adopt this principle. In or future laws make them applicable.

such department to take charge thereof, and to adopted by the Convention, and I take it, that fact is it to be said, when we have a madecided in the negative. constitute a quorum.

13. The Governor is hereby authorized to

the Commonwealth, and if the selection of ficteen will create justicusty, and the selection of people there.

The Commonwealth and if the selection of ficteen will create justicusty, and the selection of people there.

The Commonwealth and if the selection of ficteen will create justicusty, and the selection of people there.

The Commonwealth and the Attorney General.

The commonwealth and the Attorney General.

The commonwealth and the Attorney General. all cases, when, from the want of contractors,

Mr. Montague. - I appeal from that decision The 11th rule which we have adopted says:

"A majority of the members of the Convention shall be necessary to transact busi-

the members present constitute a quorum. not suppose that this rule applies to the Con vention as it now exists. It was never contemplated to do so, for no such result as has since supervened could have been anticipated, when the rule was adopted.

posing this body who have been elected since our last session, whose right to a seat we should first investigate before adopting any rule predicated upon the number now occupy-ing seats here. Some members claiming seats here have received, as I understand, but two or three votes, and I insist that the claims of those members shall be investigated before onsent that my action here shall be paralized cal grounds as the reception of two votes.

the force of legality to the act.

Mr. Morkis .- I understand that the gentleman from Goochland, (Mr. LEAKE,) is in camp near the city, and I would move that the President dispatch a messenger for him.

The Passinest .- It requires no motion .-The Chair will order him to be sent for. The second doorkeeper was accordingly sent the camp for Mr. LEARE. Mr. Garnony, of King William -I under stand the Chair to decide that there is not a

quorum present. The PRESIDENT .- Yes, sir.

as in order; but I am willing to do anything 10. This ordinance shall be in force from its that shall meet the views of the Convention. Mr. T. J. RANDELPH .- Suppose, by some act tion or of the General Assembly to amend, of God, that one haif of the State was submerged in the ocean, according to that decision you would have no government at ail-

over. (Laughter.)

Mr. RANDOLPH .- But, sir, the enemy is in possession of a portion of the State, and the effect is very much the same as if it was sub-Suppose the enemy was in possesmerged. gion of half the State, according to that decision the other half would have no government

vesterday, the Chair will direct the Secretary Mr. BLAKEY .- Under the rule you have laid down, suppose it should happen that the Presito call the roll again, to ascertam if a quorem dent should decide that seventy-seven mem-The Secretary called the roll, with the fol-

Messrs. Aston, Barbour, Baylor, Plakey, Blow, Jr., Bo call the roll again. The roll was again called, when Mr. SAMUEL O. WILLIAMS answered to his name, making 74 members in all.

> Mr. DORMAN.-It seems to me, sir, that we should organize in some way. There is a quo-

some doubt as to the discretion of the body to determine that any short of the usual number course to pursue is to examine the election returns, which, I understand, are now in possesas may be consistent with a full investigation ascertain the sentiments of other gentlemen on by virtue of these returns, who are entitled to seats under the elections held to fitt the vacancles created by the expulsion of members a

can be entertained in the absence of a quorum. | the last session. I move that the returns be referred, at once, to the Committee on Elections, and that the vacancies now existing in that committee be filled

Mr. HAYMOND .- Do I understand you as deciding that we cannot constitute a quorum out of a majority of the members present? The PRESIDENT. -The Chair has determined in case the sergeant-at-arms who has been dispatched in search of members, shall fail in his errand, to entertain an appeal from the decision of the Chair, and throw the responsibility upon the body.

It seems to me that there is some confusion in constraing the provision of the Constitution which requires that no bill, making an appropriation of money out of the public treasury, shall become a law, unless it receives a major

Mr. HAYMOND .- I would make a suggestion

the question now under consideration? That amine the returns now in possession of the a majority of the members present shall con-Mr. Scott, of Fauquier.—I understand that stitute a quorum. What constitutes this Conmany members have come in since the roll vention, but the delegates elected to this body. Why, sir, half of us might die within the period aliotted for this session, and in that event, I apprehend, we would have a Convention .-Under our rule, it certainly cannot happen that if a few members of this Convention are how many members are altogether upon the guilty of that which disqualities them from conticuing members of this Convention, we and send for the absent, and make any order can transact no business in the absence of the

The SECRETARY -One hundred and thirtyusual number required to constitute a quorum. within the power of the Convention. We are it be said that any others except those who the beginning of the session of this Convention | just see how it is, sir. There are a number of we adopted the rules of the House of Delegates | the members of this body in the field, some of for our guidance, and, I believe, by virtue of whom are privates, some Celonels, and others of all the higher still in rank. They may not be enable to members elected to constitute a quorum.— get furloughs, and being under military comtherefore, that it is a matter wholly within the jority here of the members elect, that they do power of this body to determine what shall not constitute a quorum? I think an adhe-

or not. Gentlemen elected in pursuance of that proclamation are here, sir, at considerable expense to themselves, and we should at once proceed to examine their claims to seats, and accord seats to them if we shall determine that they are justly entitled to them. If their claims are established we shall have a querum. I see gentlemen here on your roll who have been elected to fill vacancies by the people of their counties, and in respect to whose right to seats then seems no doubt. It is necessary that these gentlemen should be at once admit-

by the gentleman from Middlesex; (Mr. Monpeople in this Commonwealth who cannot comply with the due forms of elections; but they have their delegates here chosen in accordance with the prescribed form of election made necessary by the State of things in the section

obviate a recurrence of this embarrassment. In conclusion, I submit, with due deterence to the opinion of the Chair, whether under the rule of the Convention of 1850, this Conrention is not constituted in and of itself by the members who are known to be elected.

(Mr. Montague,) to appeal. Is not that the on Elections, with a view to their immediate question now in order? ably leave us in an attitude in which we could

proceed to business without further embarrass

Mr. HARVIE .-- I object to any motion being etsined in the absence of a Mr. HAYMOND .- I move that the Convention

djourn until Saturday. The motion was subsequently withdrawn. There was another long pause in the proceed es at this stage, when Mr. HARVIE said-Whenever there is a quo

rum, Mr. President, in this House, I shall cer tainly stay here and attend to my duty, and carefully consider any and every question which a majority of this body shall think proper to introduce. I confess, however, that I am very much disinclined to take action at this time in reference to the subjects which, it tion here. But, as I have said, I will submit to the will of a fairly constituted majority but will not consent by any short cuts to de termine upon important and vital subjects of legislation which deeply concern the State at this time. In other words, I shall not continue

existence. morrow, we will, in my opinion, have a quorum according to our regular rule, and it is better to await that than be seeking to consti

from a sense of duty.

I move that we adjourn, until 12 o'clock on Saturday. Mr. Dorman.-In the absence of a quorum, this body can only adjourn from day to day.

Mr. HARVIE. - Then, I move to adjourn until to-morrow.

adjourn to an adjournment from day to day ?-I am not aware of any rule; I am not aware of any law, or principle of parliamentary law what ever, that requires to restrict the adjournment from day to day. It is stated that we are restricted to the power of merely adjourning;

that Mr. Annstrong has just arrived. This brings the number up to 76, and Mr. LEAKE, I understand, will be here in a few minutes.

I regard it as important that we should organize to day, so that the Committee on Elecwhat are these rules so far as they relate to tions may be enabled to go to work and ex-

the Chair. A little patience, and we shall have a quorum. The PRESIDENT .- The 11th rule reads :

cient to adjourn, and fifteen to call a House for their censure or discharge. The Chair is of opinion that the Convention can adjourn over until Saturday, under that Mr. Dorman,-I understand, by a decision of the Chair, that no appeal can be taken from

mentary law, it is not competent for any nomber short of a quorum to adjourn, except from day to day. The PRESIDENT. - There is a rule of the Con-

parliamentary law. The question on Mr. HARVIE's motion to adjourn until Saturday was put, and it was

long pause, as some of the delegates who have

districts, and act as the people would I they had the choices to make.

2. Echous. - I put the admendment upon ground that we send men of undoubted

ent districts, and eighteen being the num- most a reptable men within the broad limits of would be the choice which would most bar- The following is the ordinance referred to, thorize one or more officers in the quartermas that we have only one But the Governor issued his proclamation in

ernment of the Confederate States. Why is it | vote. that the same number should not be sent now select a delegation which will come, not only

if that is voted down I will go for fifteen and

of the Southern Confederacy, twelve of whom will suggest further that the object of the resshall be the late members from the respective olution might be attained in a very simple districts in the Congress of the United States, form, to wit: From the 1st district, M. R. H. Gar-D. C. Dejarnette; 4th district, Roger A. Pry-and the question can be raised between fifteen quire of the several heads of the departments or; 5th district, Thomas S. Bocock; 6th dis-ared five. In that form, if the number of "five" established by this Convention an estimate

voice of the representative is to speak, it is because the people cannot speak, and this Congressional district would be the proper body to elect a representative for that district They are the immediate representatives of the sovereign people, and necessarily best informed as to their will in this and all other matters appertaining to their public relations. The delegates in the event of a failure of the Constrictly regarded. If this whole Convention, some extent, I admit, the representative of the cople at large. But his first obligation, is to

is immediate constituents. I am satisfied, of the Committee as amended. the delegation from the respective districts, the power to elect the representative for each district. They can be governed by the last ex- tion being put, it was decided in the affirmapression of the popular choice, particularly of tive. this regard, that expression is an endorsement of the representative in the late Congress.-This is the best data upon which to base a seection. There is in fact no better day, unless the representative has done something since his last election, so glaring as to leave no room to forces. doubt that a radical change of sentiment has taken p'ace in reference to him. In exercising this power for the people, we fixing maximum and minimum limits of and enforce, according to such regulations as should indeed be cautious to act as nearly in values.

conformity with the expressed wish of the people as possible; and in order to do so, it seems to me that the ad ption of the plan which I propose, is the best. In the absence of army regulation. of any positive assurance by a late election, as to what the popular sentiment is, the action of the delegates for their respective districts, will best secure the end which we all have in view-as close an accord of our choice here. | Conneil with the popular preferences as possible. I know that there are delegates from a numbe of districts that do not represent the feelings To the Honorable the President of their constituents; but that is not our mat ter. They were chosen by a majority of their

Mr. Morros .- The gentleman from Prince

are to send to Montgomery. He seems to speak as though every congressional district would have a separate and independent vote, I say, then, as we are in revolution, it is im-

Mr. Cerrman, of Rockingham .- I under-

The PRESIDENT .- The Chair will state that, in its opinion, this proposition cannot be voted

Mr. Killey .- I ask for a division of the ques-The vote was then taken on the first resolu

The call was sustained, and, the vote being

shall be elected as a representative in the said Mr. Mosous of Caroline -- I call the year and mays upon that resolution.

The call was sustained, and the vote being taken resulted-yeas 78, nays 19, as follows: Ygas,-Messrs, John Janney, (President) Ambier, Aston.

The question next recurred upon the report Mr. Monton .- I call the previous question

Resolved, That the Military Committee in-1. For the term of service of the volunteer

4. For the adoption of some general system

April 29th 1861. and to supercede two ordinances adopted on articles, or damage thereto, the value thereof,

I move to lay it on the table for the pre-

be entitled to the pay and emoluments

shall be responsible for any loss which may

TO BE CONTINUED.

VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

THIRD SESSION-SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1351.

The PRESIDENT .- I don't think any motion

members? I think that we should adapt our

selves to the necessities of our position, and

rassment and difficulty.

be called.

No quorum.

hereafter to be incurred in the assembling, arm- nor to make such appointments. 14. No officer of the army or navy of Virgi take care of now as will be then? Are there question; that we should not saddle upon the not the same constituencies to represent? And Confederate Treasury heavier expenses than war, provisions and supplies of every kinds sary, nor any member of the Board hereby are they not to come in contact with the delegates of the same people from all parts of the concerned, directly can be conscituted states? It does seem to me, in view of these considerations, that we ought to gentleman recommends. I am, therefore, of the opinion that the num- therein, and all employees at Navy and Dock taining to any of said departments, except for from every section, but every district of the ber should not exceed five. If, however, I am Yards, including herein the expense of trans- and on behalf of Virginia; nor shall any of said State; and the committee, in fixing up overruled in that, and the motion of the gentle on eighteen, took that number which men shall be adopted, I will go with him to supposed Virginia would be enti- the extent of voting for every one of the old and damages arising from seizure and deten- negotiation or transaction of any business in tled to when she sends her represent delegates that I think this day represent the tion of vessels, or from injury to, or use of any of said departments, other than may be tatives to the permanent Congress; and the feelings of their constituents. But I will cargo or property of any kind by land or na- allowed by law. If any disbursing officer same reason which would justify our sending that route for the gentleman who represented the Norfolk district, (Mr. Millson,) nor the of the Confederate States, induced the composition of the Rockingmittee to believe it would justify them in re- ham district, (Mr. HARRIS,) because from the fence of the Commonwealth, including herein who shall thereupon strike the name of said

no discretion to the Convention but to elect further authorized by existing or future con- teen, sections one and three. 16. The Board hereby constituted shall require every storekeeper, paymaster and purser other evidence, necessary to the proof of all under this ordinance to execute bond, with sufficient surety, in a penalty to be fixed by ceed to elect fitteen delegates to the Congress upon by this Convention at all; and the Chair to sopply any vacuory occurring in the said the Board, conditioned according to law. The Board. In all cases arising under this section, said Board, in their discretion, may require the claimant shall have a right of appeal from similar bonds of any officers of the army and the decision of the Board to the Governor of navy referred to in this ordinance. Neither the quartermaster general, nor the commissary
2. The said Board shall be authorized to regeneral, nor any other head of a department

nate officer in such department, who has been Smith; 8th district, Alexander R. Boteler; to number will be determined and nominations for the public service; and upon the same be- lawfully put in possession of money or other property under this ordinance, or any law of this Commonwealth. All bonds hereby required shall be payable to the Commonwealth of Virginia. All paymasters, commissaries and store keepers shall be subject to the rules and articles of war in the same manner as commission 17. The duties of the officers of departments

> tion on the twenty-seventh day of April, eigh ed, to be paid out of any money in the treasteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "A gen ury not otherwise appropriated. 4. The Board shall adopt such regulations ral ordinance to provide a Board," &c., and an as it may approve for the security of the mo. ordinance passed the same day, entitled "An my to be disbursed under its direction under ordinance concerning the quartermaster's de

alter or repeal the same. The Convention met at 12 o'clock. Mc Cox, of Chesterfield, in the Unair. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. PETEREIN.

lowing result. 7. And for the better regulation of the quar-Messrs, Aston, Barbour, Baylor, Plakey, Blow, Jr., Bollsen, Bouldie, Beyd, Branch, Breeke, Byrne, Caperto Chambers, Chambias, Caffman, C. B. Courad, Robert M. Courad, Cox, Cricher, Deskins, Borman, Dullary, Fishe Flournoy, Farbes, Freuch, Farland, Gravely, Gray, Gray gray y, Jr., Gorkin, Addison Hall, Cyrus Hall, L. - Hall, Hall mond, Harvie, Haymond, Kendree, Killy, Rahried, Marker, Markey, Sr., Mastin, Modelet, Aodregue, Merris, Moore, Nel Let, Parks, Preston, Fugh, Geo. W. Randolph, Horras J. Gravol Randolph, Rives, Sauniers, Sr., honert E. Sent Sawall, expeed, Alex, H. H. Suntt, Strange, Taylor, Tree way, Robert H. Tanner, Fox kiln P. Turner, Tylar, Walle White, Whiffield, Woods, Young—70. best advantage. It shall be the duty of the dance to make a quorum. By the expulsion of some members, nowever-twelve, I believe deliberative bodies, to determine that a mejo-

ness of all the returns of his subordinates, in

Mr. Montague,-I do not intend to make any motion. I merely throw out this as a suggestion. It is for the Convention to decide whether that view is correct or not. Mr. THOMAS JEFFERSON RANDOLPH .- I would observe that there is a considerable portion of the State now in possession of the enemy, and no members can be elected from that portion. Suppose, sir, that more than one half of the State was in possession of the enemy, and the cer, so receiving clothing, equipage, or other half which was not in the enemy's possession was entitled to seventy-six members, would any member that the State would deprived of a Legislature because half

ers, shall be included by the said quartermas-ter general, in his report and account with the Board hereby constituted.

10. There shall be added to the quartermas

12. Whenever the quartermaster general, or the chief of any department of the army or navy of the Commonwealth shall be absent or perform the duty of said quartermaster general or chief, during said absence or inability allowed therefor.

Mr. HARVIE .-- I understood the Chair has decided no motion to be in order in the absence secure the subsistence of the army; and such of a quorum. special commissaries shall, whilst so employed, Mr. Montague - Is that the decision of the deputy quartermaster general. The Gov-The PRESIDENT .- I so ruled.

> I maintain that under that rule a majority of Mr. HARVIE .-- That rule was adopted when re had a full Convention, and of course contemplated that seventy-seven was to be a quorum think the gentleman begs the question when he says that a majority of the number present constitute a quorum. A majority of the Convention as it existed when that rule was adopted did constitute a quorum; but I can-

At all events there are members now

The President -The idea of the Chair is, that should so enty-seven members fail to ap- are to be considered as still members of this pear, the Convention would have it in its pow- body-still constituent parts of this Convener to adopt an amendment to the rule constituting a majority of the number present a quorum. I believe that seventy-seven members are now in the city, and it seems to me that it would be well to defer any action changing the basis of organization until the quorum present. If the Convention, impatient of delay, shall decide to make the change in the rule which I have indicated, I shall be happy to see the change made. It would be better even if such a change was contemplated to await the presence of a quorum, and thus give

Mr. Gregory .- And from that decision I understand the gentleman from Middiesex, The PRESIDENT -- I cannot see how the appeal can be taken since you can do nothing without a quorum. I do not regard an appeal

the whole governmen The Parsident .- That is not the case, how

The PRESIDENT .- As there was no quorum whatever.

> The President.-That is not a supposable ase. (Laughter.)
> Mr. Baylor, of Augusta.--It seems to me that some members have come in since the roll has been called. I think it would be well to

At this stage there was a long pause, awaiting the arrival of members. After an interval of about half or threequarters of an hour, Mr. MARMADUKE JOHN-Mr. Montague.-At the last session of this body, and before there was any expulsion of son, who was engaged in court, arrived, which members made, there were enough in atten-

rum in the city, but there seems to be some altogether-the aggregate number of the body have been diminished, and, as I understand, it is now entirely compotent for this, as for all difficulty in getting them here. I apprehend, sir, that, inasmuch, as there is quorum. No successors, as I understand, to (77) should constitute a quorum, the proper tute a quorum against all law and precedent. those who have been expelled have since been elected; and it seems to me that a majority of the members entitled to take scats on this floor | sion of the Chair, and to determine, as speedily I throw out this suggestion with a view to of the claims of the gentlemen claiming seats

nasmuch as a portion of the State is in actual possession of the enemy, we should make n ty of the whole number elected to both branchmajority of the members elected from the pores of the Legislature. tion of the State not in possession of the enemy, to constitute a quorum We shall find an adherence to the old principle—that of requiring a majority of all the members originally elected, to constitute a quorum -to lead to embarmany members have come in since the roll was called, and I now move that the absentees It was so done, but no members answered to Mr. Scorr, of Fauquier. - I desire to know

> majority of the Convention shall constitute a ouorem. Now, what constitutes this Convention, except it is the delegates present? Can otherwise, constitute this Convention? Why,

of power, and it is now for this Convention to decide whether that action shall be confirmed ted to seats, and this cannot well be done otherwise than by organizing this body forthwith upon the principle of the majority of the mem-

in accordance with the 11th rule referred to We know, sir, that there are now 300,000

bers present constituting a quorum, which in

wherein these people reside.

This seems to me, Mr. President, to be a correct construction of the rule prescribing what shall be a quorum. Now, sir, what constitutes a Convention? Is it the members elected-the members who are-or those whom we have expelled? We have expelled. I believe, twelve members, and there is one yet under conside ration; and I would appeal to you, sir, to know whether we are to hang on here from day to day in this dead lock, or whether a majority by gentlemen coming here upon such equive- of the members who are here, and who have not been expelled, shall be held to constitute a quorum? If those who have been expelled tion, then we have not a quorum. I maintain that we are to consider a insjority of the members actually present as sufficient to constiture a quorum, else the language of the rule upon that subject means very different from what it reads. This war is going on, and, as I remarked, many of the members are in the army, and will doubtless continue there, and it may be that in the course of this session, & difficulty may arise similar to that in which we now find ourselves. It is, therefore, wise, in my judgment, to adopt such a rule as will

> The PRESIDENT .-- I would remark, for the information of the Convention, that I have in my possession papers sent in by the Secretary of State, which I understand are election returns. Upon examination of those it may turn out that a sufficient number of members is duly elected to make up the original number, 152. Now, by general consent, I would enter ain a motion to refer these papers to the Committee examination. The committee can, I presume, report without delay who is and who is not entitled to his seat, and the result would prob-

Mr. Dorman.-That was the suggestion I made, and I trust the Convention will act upon it.

bers would not be a quorum, would there be is understood, will form the basis of our ac-

a member of a convention which has no legal Now it is perfectly manifest to my mind that you cannot get a quorum here to-day, and so believing, I for one do not mean to wait here engaging in fruitless efforts to hunt up a quorum. I am satisfied there are other genlemen here who feel as I do; and in that view of the matter, the proper course would be, as it seems to me, to adjourn over until Saturday To morrow has been fixed upon by the President of the Confederacy as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and of course we will observe it. If we wait until the day after to-

I make these remarks, sir, with no view of interfering with your proceedings, but purely

Mr. Scott, of Fauquier .- In my opinion we have a right to adjourn to any time we may Mr. HARVIE .- If that be so, I move to ac journ over until Saturday. Mr. Scorr .- I understood there is no difficulty as to the power of a deliberative body without a quorum to adjourn, to any time that the body wishes. What rule is there, or what principle is there which confines the power to

cede to belong to the body.

Mr. Hall, of Wetzel.-I have ascertained

"A majority of the members of the Conven ion shall be necessary to transact business and every question shall be determined according to the vote of the majority of the members present. Any smaller number shall be suffi-

his decision. I maintain that, under parliavention to the contrary, and that over-rides

Mr. HALL, of Wetzel, said: - After another

rence to such a tule is injudicious, to say the already answered to their names have left the I do not desire to detain the body by clabo- least. I admit that we were guilty of a great Hall, and as it is therefore possible that we rating the arguments in support of this view; oversight when we expelled the members whom may not have a quorum, when Mr. Leake gets

appoint for the time being one or more special but it seems to me very clear that it is competent we did expel, that we did not provide in some here, I move that we take a recess until half commissaries for the purpose of supplying by purchase or contract, and of issuing, or to au- quorum necessary for the transaction of busi- from the absence of members in the camp. [CONOLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE]